THE

INFLUENCE OF THE PRICE OF CORN

ON THE

RATE OF MORTALITY.

BY JOHN BARTON.

IN considering the general question of the expediency or inexpediency of the present restrictions on the Importation of Foreign Corn, a preliminary subject of inquiry presents itself, which has not yet perhaps obtained so much attention as it seems to deserve—the influence of High or Low Prices on the Condition of the Poor. It is generally assumed by the advocates for unrestricted importation, that every decline in the price of corn contributes directly to the welfare of the labouring classes, by enabling them to obtain a larger supply of the comforts and conveniences of life. This would indeed be the case if we could consider the amount of a labourer's earnings as a fixed quantity, uninfluenced by the state of demand for labour. But in fact the rate of wages is affected in a very sensible degree by the price of corn, and the collective income of the whole of the labouring classes in a still greater degree. Persons residing in agricultural districts, and having daily opportunities of observing the condition of the poor about them, can testify that in times when the price of corn has been lowest, not only have the occupiers of land been reduced to difficulties, but the labourers in their employ severely distressed by the difficulty of obtaining work. It would not indeed be easy for the most careful and impartial inquirer to discover by direct observation the amount of distress inflicted by any given fall in the price of corn on the

body of agricultural labourers; still less to determine how far the same reduction of price may occasion a corresponding improvement in the condition of the manufacturing labourer, such as to compensate, at least in degree, the sufferings of the agriculturists. Fortunately, however, we have a criterion of the comparative pressure of poverty at different times,—a criterion of great accuracy as well as sensibility, if employed with proper precautions,—in the varying rate of mortality. Not that the mortality of any single year, or even of a small number of years, would afford any such criterion; for undoubtedly the health and longevity of the people are affected by a variety of causes unconnected with the price of corn;—by the severity or mildness of the season, by commercial prosperity or distress, and by other causes, more, perhaps, than it would be easy to enumerate. But in proportion as we extend the number of years from which our average is drawn, the influence of these perturbing causes is progressively diminished; and when we embrace a considerable period of time in our calculations, that influence becomes almost impracticable.

I determined, therefore, to examine whether any sensible connection can be traced between the price of corn and the rate of mortality in different years. The first step was to look down the column of burials in the Population Returns, and observe whether the numbers in that column appear to be highest in years of plenty or in years of scarcity. I found a striking increase of deaths in 1795 and 1800,—years of scarcity,—but in other cases years of high price did not appear remarkably fatal,—nor did years of low price appear remarkably favourable to human life. On the whole, no very decided difference seemed to exist between the mortality of cheap and dear years. In order, however, to satisfy myself better upon the subject, I selected the period of twenty years from 1801 to 1820, and added together the number of burials in those years when the price of wheat was above 70*s.* per quarter—those in which the price was between 60*s.* and 70*s.*—those in which the price was under 60*s.*; then dividing by the number of years in each column, I obtained an average of the annual number of burials at each of those prices. The result was as follows:—

1801 to 1820.

Price of Wheat.*	Average number of Burials yearly.
Above 70*s.*	198,600
70*s.* to 60*s.*	196,706
Under 60*s.*	203,728

Here the middle price appears most favourable to human life, and the lowest price most unfavourable. I soon, however, became dissatisfied with this rude method of computation. It is not the actual number of deaths occurring in any given year that marks the rate of mortality, but the number of deaths compared with the existing population. Thus the occurrence of 200,000 deaths in the year 1801, when the population of England and Wales was about nine millions, indicated a much higher rate of mortality than the occurrence of the same number in 1821, when the population amounted to twelve millions. I determined, therefore, to undertake the task of computing the number of burials on each million of population in every year, from 1780, the earliest period to which the Returns extend, down to 1820, the latest extant; the Returns of the succeeding ten years not being then completed. For this purpose, it was necessary to determine the amount of the population in each year; that amount having been ascertained by actual enumeration only at intervals of ten years. This being done, it was easy to find the rate of mortality, or the number of burials on each million of people. I then divided these numbers into five columns, the first comprising the mortality of those years when the price of wheat was under 40*s.*; the second, when the price was between 40*s.* and 60*s.*; the third, when the price was between 60*s.* and 80*s.*; the fourth, when the price was between 80*s.* and 100*s.*; the last, when the price was above 100*s.* The results were as follow:—

1780 to 1820.

Price of Wheat.	Average Burials on each Million of Population.
Under 40*s.*	26,460
40*s.* to 60*s.*	24,010
60*s.* to 80*s.*	19,652
80*s.* to 100*s.*	18,204
Above 100*s.*	20,030

* In this and all the succeeding calculations, the price of corn is taken from the returns in the Gazette, when not otherwise specified.

It would seem, from an inspection of these numbers, that low prices are very much more fatal, not only than middle prices, but even than the extreme of high price. I was surprised at this result. I knew, from personal observation, that years of low price are attended with distress to the labourers of agricultural districts, but that the mortality of the whole kingdom should be so remarkably increased at such times was more than I had anticipated. On the other hand, it appeared unreasonable to ascribe to mere accident results so consistent in their character. By the doctrine of chances, the probability is 24 to 1 against the numbers in the four first columns arranging themselves inversely as the price of corn, supposing no real connection to exist between them in the way of cause and effect.

Reflecting frequently on this remarkable result, it appeared to me that the method of computation which I had employed might be still open to objection. First, a change in the value of money seems to have taken place about the commencement of the war with France in 1793, which renders the prices of the earlier years unfit to be compared with those of the subsequent years; I therefore determined not to carry back the computation beyond that date. Secondly, in order to exclude those irregular variations of price arising during the war from depreciation of the currency, I thought it better to reduce the price of wheat in every case to its value in bullion. Thirdly, as some doubts may arise respecting the amount of the population in each year, from the uncertain and variable proportion of the army and navy resident at any given time within the limits of the kingdom, I resolved to confine my attention to the female population, the burials of females being separately given in the Returns. Fourthly, as the deficiency in the registers arises principally from the omission of the baptisms of Dissenters, it seemed proper to compute this deficiency at a per centage on the registered births. Although the difference in the general average arising from the two last alterations is slight, I determined to omit no precaution which might conduce to the accuracy of the results. Fifthly, I determined to increase the number of columns into which the results were divided; rising by gradations of 10*s.* per quarter instead of

20*s*. as in the former computation. Those who may wish to verify the accuracy of my calculations will find all these points explained in detail in a pamphlet which I published sometime ago on the Corn Laws.

Having gone over the whole calculation again, with these modifications and corrections, I found that the conclusions deducible from the former table were still further strengthened, as will appear from the following statement:—

1793 to 1820.

Bullion Price of Wheat.	Average Burials on each Million of Population.
Under 50*s*.	22,455
50*s*. to 60*s*.	20,175
60*s*. to 70*s*.	19,778
70*s*. to 80*s*.	19,291
80*s*. to 90*s*.	18,257
90*s*. to 100*s*.	18,117
Above 100*s*.	22,350

On comparing these numbers with those before obtained by a different method, it will be seen that the statements agree in shewing that the price next under 100*s*. per quarter is most favourable to human life; and that, as the price declines below this point, the yearly average of deaths progressively and regularly increases. But the extreme of high price appears somewhat more fatal, and the extreme of low price less fatal than by the former method. The number of deaths occurring at the two extremes now appears nearly equal. It may be observed, further, that the increase in the number of columns, arising from taking more gradations of price, very much adds to the improbability that the result should be accidental. The chances against four numbers arranging themselves in a given order are, as I before said, 24 to 1; the chances against six numbers so arranging themselves are 720 to 1.

As I had excluded the thirteen years previous to the war from the last computation, I thought it would be proper to examine whether the same law of connection between the price of corn and the rate of mortality holds good with respect to those years, separately considered; still confining my attention to the female population, and taking the deficiency in the registers at a per centage on the registered births, as before. The result was such as I had anticipated.

1780 to 1792.

Bullion Price of Wheat.	Average Burials per Million of Population.
Under 40*s.*	25,285
40*s.* to 45*s.*	24,140
45*s.* to 50*s.*	24,133
Above 50*s.*	24,000

I could no longer doubt that low prices exercise an unfavourable influence on human life. But, that I might understand more fully the nature and mode of operation of this unfavourable influence, I resumed the inquiry with reference to our agricultural and manufacturing districts separately. The result of this inquiry was as follows:—

Burials on each Million of Population, on an Average of the Forty-one Years, 1780–1820.

Bullion Price of Wheat.	Burials in Seven Manufacturing Counties.	Burials in Ten Agricultural Counties.	Difference in favour of Manufacturing Counties.	Difference in favour of Agricultural Counties.
Under . 40*s.*	21,430	25,165	3,735	. .
40*s.* to 50*s.*	22,364	23,112	748	. .
50*s.* to 60*s.*	21,358	21,181	. .	177
60*s.* to 70*s.*	20,030	19,700	. .	330
70*s.* to 80*s.*	19,502	18,925	. .	577
80*s.* to 90*s.*	19,873	17,550	. .	2,323
90*s.* to 100*s.*	19,206	17,417	. .	1,789
Above . 100*s.*	23,780	20,480	. .	3,300

If any doubt before existed respecting the influence of the price of corn on the rate of mortality, it must, I think, be dissipated by this statement. At the extreme of low price, the mortality of the agricultural districts is greater by 17 per cent. than that of the manufacturing districts. At a middle price they become nearly equal; at the extreme of high price, the mortality of the manufacturing districts is greater than that of the agricultural by 16 per cent. And not only is this true in general terms, but the relative proportion between the mortality of the two districts is found to advance with almost exact regularity through the eight gradations of price into which the results are divided. It is not a little remarkable, however, that low prices appear to be injurious to human life, even in manufacturing districts; though in a far less degree than in the agricultural. Excluding the years 1780 to 1792, on account of the change in the value of money which took

place about that time, as before observed, the average mortality in seven manufacturing counties will stand thus:—

1793 to 1820.

Bullion Price of Wheat, 1793 to 1820.	Burials on each Million of Population.
Under 50*s.*	21,860
50*s.* to 60*s.*	20,618
60*s.* to 70*s.*	20,030
70*s.* to 80*s.*	19,502
80*s.* to 90*s.*	19,873
90*s.* to 100*s.*	19,206
Above 100*s.*	23,780

The increase of burials, as the price of corn declines, is, as might be expected, less regular than in the agricultural districts, and much inferior in amount, but is still very perceptible.

In fact, it is easy to imagine that an increase in the effective income of the manufacturing labourer, if it serves to encourage habits of idleness and intemperance, may contribute to shorten instead of prolonging life. It need not surprise us, therefore, that the rate of mortality should appear somewhat higher in cheap years than in ordinary years, even in the manufacturing districts. The unfavourable influence of low prices on human life is, however, much more strongly marked in agricultural districts; and in this case it must be attributed to the pressure of actual want. Such a result will not appear difficult to understand to those familiarly acquainted with the circumstances of the agricultural poor; but as some persons, into whose hands these pages may fall, do not perhaps possess the same opportunities of observation, it may be proper to illustrate the manner in which low prices depress the condition of the labourer by a few details. The following passages are extracted from the replies made to a circular letter, addressed by the Board of Agriculture to their correspondents in every part of the kingdom, in the year 1816, desiring to be informed of the effects produced on the state of the occupiers of land, and the labourers in their employ, by the great reduction which had recently taken place in the price of corn and other produce, on the termination of the war.

"*Cambridgeshire.*—The state of the labouring poor is very

deplorable, and arises entirely from the want of employment, which they are willing to seek, but the farmers cannot afford to furnish. The poor deprecate the low price of corn, and say they never experienced such bad times."—*Agricultural State of the Kingdom*, p. 41.

"The state of the labouring poor is now much worse than in dear times; they were then fully employed, now their employment on the roads is a bare subsistence; and those who are not on the roads are at reduced wages." P. 42.

"*Devonshire.*—The state of the labouring poor at this time is very deplorable indeed; many servants in husbandry, who, two years ago, received from ten to twelve guineas a year wages, and their board and lodging, are now, in numberless instances, very glad to work for their board and lodging only. Carpenters, wheelwrights, masons, &c., are without employment half their time." P. 67.

"*Essex.*—The state of the labouring poor is truly miserable. Such is the want of employment, that stout active young men are employed by the overseer at 3*s.* to 4*s.* a week, to keep them from starving." P. 87.

"*Herefordshire.*—The state of the poor and labouring classes is worse than ever I remember it." P. 102.

"*Kent.*—The state of the labouring poor is the worst I ever remember." P. 128.

"The labouring poor are in a very distressed state, owing to want of employment; the farmers not being able to have any more work done than what is absolutely necessary." P. 134.

"Nothing can be more wretched than the state of the labouring poor. One third, I should think, out of employ, and the remainder working at a price which is insufficient to maintain their families." P. 136.

"*Lancashire.*—The state of the labouring poor is such, that great numbers are travelling the country in search of work; but in vain; the farmers not being able to pay them." P. 143.

"*Leicestershire.*—The condition of the labouring poor, from the poverty of the farmers, and consequent want of employment for them, is unquestionably worse than when corn was at double the price it now is." P. 148.

It would be easy to multiply these quotations; but it is

needless. Suffice it to say that similar statements are made from every part of the kingdom. These statements might perhaps be regarded by persons unacquainted with the circumstances of agricultural districts, as conveying an exaggerated representation of the miseries endured by the class of farm labourers; particularly as coming from a description of persons themselves interested in the question; but when it is found that low prices are accompanied with a great increase of mortality, as evidenced by the population returns, which certainly will not be suspected of being coloured by any interested or hypothetical views, all doubt must, I think, vanish. The statements which I have drawn from those returns, and the details published by the Board of Agriculture mutually illustrate each other; and afford together convincing evidence of the sufferings inflicted on the poor by a low price of agricultural produce.

Thus far had I proceeded in my inquiry respecting the influence of the price of corn on the rate of mortality, as long ago as the year 1832, before the census of 1831 had been printed. On the appearance of that census I was naturally led to inquire how far the results of another enumeration tended to confirm or disprove the conclusions at which I had arrived. The reader will judge for himself of this matter, on looking over the following statements:—

1780 to 1830.

Bullion Price of Wheat.	Burials on each Million of Population.
Under 40*s.* per qr.	25,285
40*s.* to 50*s.*	23,132
50*s.* to 60*s.*	20,608
60*s.* to 70*s.*	19,164
70*s.* to 80*s.*	19,291
80*s.* to 90*s.*	18,256
90*s.* to 100*s.*	18,116
Above 100*s.*	22,350

Such is the result of the calculation for the whole period of fifty-one years comprised in the Population Returns. If any one wishes to see the calculation modified by taking a portion of these fifty-one years separately, the table at the end of

these pages will enable him to do so. I think I may venture to say that my conclusions will not be materially affected in whatever way the calculation may be taken.

Perhaps, without extending my observations to too great a length, I may venture to place the results in another form, which appears to me peculiarly well adapted to bring to the test the accuracy of my conclusions respecting the influence of low prices on human life. Instead of embracing the results of the whole interval of fifty-one years in a single table, let us divide this interval into five parts, and see whether high, low, or middle prices have proved more favourable to human life in each decade, considered separately. In this way we shall avoid some objections which might be urged against the preceding statement, especially this—that high and low price are relative terms; what may be deemed a scarcity price at one period is not so at another; and consequently the results at distant intervals are not fairly to be brought into comparison.

FIRST DECADE.

BURIALS IN EACH MILLION OF POPULATION.

Year.	Low Price, Under 46*s.*	Middle Price, 46*s.* to 55*s.*	High Price.
1780	26,610		
1781	26,130		
1782	. .	24,790	
1783	. .	24,760	
1784	. .	25,560	
1785	. .	25,050	
1786	23,960		
1787	23,670		
1788	23,800		
1789	. .	23,250	
Average	24,834	24,682	

SECOND DECADE.

BURIALS IN EACH MILLION OF POPULATION.

Year.	Low Price, Under 50*s.*	Middle Price, 50*s.* to 70*s.*	High Price, Above 70*s.*
1790	. .	22,940	
1791	22,380		
1792	22,620		
1793	23,960		
1794	. .	23,050	
1795	. .	. .	24,160
1796	. .	. .	21,820
1797	. .	21,670	
1798	20,905		
1799	. .	20,820	
Average	22,477	22,120	22,990

THIRD DECADE.

BURIALS IN EACH MILLION OF POPULATION.

Year.	Low Price, Under 70*s.*	Middle Price, 70*s.* to 90*s.*	High Price, Above 90*s.*
1800	. .	. .	22,430
1801	. .	. .	22,270
1802	21,550		
1803	21,490		
1804	18,760		
1805	. .	18,580	
1806	. .	18,500	
1807	19,560		
1808	. .	19,340	
1809	. .	18,200	
Average	20,333	18,655	22,350

FOURTH DECADE.

BURIALS IN EACH MILLION OF POPULATION.

Year.	Low Price, Under 75*s.*	Middle Price, 75*s.* to 95*s.*	High Price, Above 95*s.*
1810	. .	. .	19,790
1811	. .	17,710	
1812	. .	. .	17,610
1813	. .	17,040	
1814	18,610		
1815	17,470		
1816	17,870		
1817	. .	16,950	
1818	. .	17,990	
1819	17,890		
Average	17,960	17,422	18,700

FIFTH DECADE.

BURIALS IN EACH MILLION OF POPULATION.

Year.	Low Price, Under 62*s.*	Middle Price, 62*s.* to 70*s.*	High Price, Above 70*s.*
1820	. .	17,180	
1821	17,070		
1822	17,460		
1823	18,520		
1824	18,600		
1825	. .	19,130	
1826	19,880		
1827	18,250	. .	
1828	18,350		
1829	. .	18,710	
1830	. .	17,760	
Average	18,304	18,195	

RECAPITULATION.

Decade.	Rate of Mortality at Low Price.	Rate of Mortality at Middle Price.	Difference in favour of Middle Price.
1	24,834	24,682	152
2	22,477	22,120	357
3	20,333	18,655	1,678
4	17,960	17,422	538
5	18,304	18,195	109

In each Decade, it will be observed, without a single exception, the mortality at a low price of wheat is greater than at a middle price. It is surely unnecessary to observe how powerful must be the influence of the price of corn on the duration of human life, when it can so far overcome all the other circumstances affecting the rate of mortality as invariably to make itself sensibly felt within the short interval of ten years.

I regret that I am unable to extend this calculation to the last ten years, terminating in 1840. The Population Returns of 1841, unlike all those of former times, contain no abstract of baptisms, burials, and marriages, being confined to an enumeration of the persons in each parish, their ages, and occupations. I do not know the cause of this omission. We have returns from the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths from July 1837, but this leaves an interval of six years and a half from 1830, of which we have no account; nor am I sure that the annual deaths enumerated in the reports of the Registrar-General can be safely or properly compared with those enumerated in the Population Returns, inasmuch as they were

collected by a different class of persons, and by a different machinery. Lest, however, I should be thought to withhold any facts within my reach, from a wish to favour my own views, I here present a statement of the rate of mortality at different prices of wheat, in which the four years reported by the Registrar-General are embodied with the fifty-one years reported in the Population Returns. The proportion of deaths to each hundred thousand of the female population will be found at page 4 of the Registrar-General's Fifth Report, folio.

1780 to 1830	1838 to 1841.
Bullion Price of Wheat per Quarter.	Burials in each Million of Population.
Under 40*s.*	25,285
40*s.* to 50*s.*	23,132
50*s.* to 60*s.*	20,608
60*s.* to 70*s.*	19,879
70*s.* to 80*s.*	19,291
80*s.* to 90*s.*	18,256
90*s.* to 100*s.*	18,116
Above 100*s.*	22,350

Is it possible that any one, after verifying for himself the correctness of this statement, can doubt that a low price of corn tends to shorten human life? Here, let it be observed, is no selection of particular years, or particular districts, chosen for the purpose of making up a case; the above statement presents at one view the *whole* of the facts that I have been able to collect, bearing on the question at issue. It presents, in a compendious form, the results of many millions of experiments, during a course of more than half a century, on the influence of a given cause—the high or low price of corn—on the rate of mortality. Can any one believe that results so striking, so invariable, so marked, are the result of accident? Can any one form to himself a conjecture of any other means of accounting for these facts than that which I have assigned? Can any one show that I have mis-stated or omitted any of the facts of the case? Can any one produce other facts, leading to an opposite conclusion? If so, I shall be glad to be informed of them, and shall readily admit that I have been mistaken, if that can be shewn to be the case.

The injurious effects of low prices on the condition of the poor may be proved in another way. Instead of comparing

the rate of mortality in different years, we may compare the rate of mortality in different countries; and here, as in the former case, it will be found that low prices are unfavourable to human life. Indeed, the condition of the labourer is so evidently worse in countries where corn is low, that a reference to tables of mortality may be thought almost superfluous. Yet it is interesting and satisfactory to observe how accurate and how delicate a test does the rate of mortality afford of the condition of the people.

Those who have travelled through the principal corn-growing countries of the north of Europe, must have observed that in Poland, Russia, and even in a considerable part of Germany, rye bread constitutes the ordinary food of the people; in fact wheaten bread is never tasted by them unless on festivals, as a delicacy. Now these are just the countries where corn is lowest. France occupies a middle position in this respect. Prices are lower there than in England, but not so low as in Prussia or Russia; and we find, accordingly, that the ordinary consumption of the people of France (perhaps I ought to say the *richer* provinces of France) is wheaten bread, but not *fine* wheaten bread, as in England; it is brown and coarse. Those who have not enjoyed an opportunity of making these observations for themselves may perhaps see with pleasure the following observations from a Report of the Poor-Law Commissioners:—

"On comparing these statements respecting the wages, subsistence, and mortality of those portions of continental Europe which have furnished returns, with the corresponding statements respecting England, it will be found that on every point England stands in the most favourable position. With respect to money wages, the superiority of the English agricultural labourer is very marked. It may fairly be said that his wages are nearly double the average of agricultural wages on the Continent. And as fuel is generally cheaper in England than on the Continent, and clothing is universally so, his relative advantage with respect to those important objects of consumption is still greater."

"On the other hand, as food is dearer in England than in any other part of Europe, the English labourer, especially if he have a large family, necessarily loses on this part of his

expenditure a part of the benefit of his higher wages; and, if the relative dearness of food were very great, might lose the whole. On comparing, however, the answers to the fourteenth English and eighth foreign question, it appears probable that even in this respect the English family has an advantage, though of course less than in any other. Of the 687 English parishes which have given an answer from which the diet of the family can be inferred, 491, or about five-sevenths, state that it could obtain meat; and of the 196 which give answers implying that it could not get meat, forty-three are comprised in Essex and Sussex, two of the most pauperised districts in the kingdom. But in the foreign answers, meat is the exception instead of the rule. In the north of Europe the usual food seems to be potatoes and oatmeal, or rye bread; accompanied frequently by fish, but only occasionally by meat."

"Further evidence as to the relative state of the bulk of the population of England is afforded by the ratio of its mortality."

"The only countries in which the mortality appears to be so small as in England, are Norway, in which it is $\frac{1}{54}$, and the Basses Pyrénées, in which it is $\frac{1}{50}$. In all the other countries which have given returns, it exceeds the English proportion; sometimes by doubling it, and in the majority of instances by more than one-fourth."—*Preface to Foreign Communications on the Poor Laws*, at the end.

Thus, whether we take for a standard of the condition of the people their ordinary diet and mode of living, the ordinary rate of wages as compared with the price of provisions, or the rate of mortality; whether we compare the state of things in different countries, or compare one year with another in the same country; however we vary the inquiry, we are led to one and the same conclusion—that a low price of corn is injurious to the labourer, and constantly accompanied by poverty, increased disease, and death. Surely this is "*a great fact*," if a fact at all. And if not a fact, what can be more easy than to disprove it? Have I not stated in every case the sources whence my conclusions are drawn? And are not these sources open to all the world? What more easy, then, than for the members of the Anti-Corn Law League to show wherein my calculations are erroneous, if such is indeed the case.

TABLE

SHOWING THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRICE OF CORN ON THE RATE OF MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

YEAR.	Female Population.	Burials of Females.	Burials in each Million of Population when the Price of Wheat is								Wheat per Winchester Qr.	
			Under 40s.	40s. to 0s.	50s. to 60s.	60s. to 70s.	70s. to 80s.	80s. to 90s.	90s. to 100s.	Above 100s.	In Paper.	In Bullion.
											s. d.	s. d.
1780	3,727,000	99,196	26,610	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	35 8
1781	3,756,000	98,132	. .	26,130	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	44 8
1782	3,786,000	93,844	. .	24,790	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	47 10
1783	3,818,000	94,520	. .	. .	24,760	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	52 8
1784	3,847,000	98,310	. .	25,560	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	48 10
1785	3,877,000	97,120	. .	. .	25,050	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	51 10
1786	3,916,000	93,815	23,960	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	38 10
1787	3,957,000	93,676	. .	23,670	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	41 2
1788	4,001,000	95,244	. .	23,800	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	45 0
1789	4,046,000	94,066	. .	. .	23,250	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	51 2
1790	4,091,000	93,858	. .	. .	22,940	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	53 2
1791	4,140,000	92,668	. .	22,380	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	47 0
1792	4,190,000	94,794	. .	22,620	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	42 11
1793	4,245,000	101,699	. .	23,960	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	48 11
1794	4,292,000	98,933	. .	. .	23,050	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	51 8
1795	4,336,000	104,747	. .	. .	. .	. .	24,160	. .	. .	. .	. .	74 2
1796	4,374,400	95,426	. .	. .	. .	. .	21,820	. .	. .	. .	. .	77 1
1797	4,421,000	95,825	. .	. .	21,670	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	53 1
1798	4,475,000	93,765	. .	20,950	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	50 3	48 10
1799	4,532,000	94,348	. .	. .	. .	20,820	. .	. .	. .	. .	67 6	64 7
1800	4,587,000	102,909	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	22,430	113 7	104 0
1801	4,628,000	103,062	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	22,270	118 3	108 3
1802	4,659,000	100,385	. .	. .	. .	21,550	. .	. .	. .	. .	67 5	63 2
1803	4,713,000	101,269	. .	. .	21,490	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	56 6	55 0
1804	4,777,000	89,639	. .	. .	18,760	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	60 1	58 5
1805	4,853,000	90,154	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	18,380	. .	. .	87 10	85 5
1806	4,928,000	91,163	. .	. .	. .	. .	18,500	. .	. .	. .	79 0	74 6
1807	5,003,000	97,855	. .	. .	. .	19,560	. .	. .	. .	. .	73 3	69 1
1808	5,074,000	98,149	. .	. .	. .	. .	19,340	. .	. .	. .	79 0	74 6
1809	5,142,000	93,577	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	18,200	. .	. .	95 7	81 9
1810	5,218,000	103,277	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	19,790	. .	106 2	97 2
1811	5,283,000	93,572	. .	. .	. .	. .	17,710	. .	. .	. .	94 6	76 11
1812	5,364,000	94,445	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	17,610	. .	125 5	96 7
1813	5,442,000	92,751	. .	. .	. .	. .	17,040	. .	. .	. .	108 9	79 8
1814	5,529,000	102,878	. .	. .	. .	18,610	. .	. .	. .	. .	73 11	59 11
1815	5,668,000	97,966	. .	. .	. .	17,470	. .	. .	. .	. .	64 4	54 5
1816	5,788,000	102,005	. .	. .	. .	. .	17,870	. .	. .	. .	75 10	73 9
1817	5,794,000	98,229	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	16,950	. .	94 9	92 9
1818	5,886,000	105,900	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	17,990	. .	. .	84 1	80 3
1819	5,970,000	106,815	. .	. .	. .	. .	17,890	. .	. .	. .	73 0	71 3
1820	6,053,000	104,020	. .	. .	. .	17,180	. .	. .	. .	. .	Imperial	65 7
1821	6,144,000	104,870	. .	. .	17,070	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	56 2	54 5
1822	6,247,000	109,116	. .	17,460	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	44 7	43 2
1823	6,355,000	117,737	. .	. .	18,520	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	53 5	51 9
1824	6,453,000	120,047	. .	. .	. .	18,600	. .	. .	. .	. .	64 0	62 0
1825	6,550,000	125,291	. .	. .	. .	19,130	. .	. .	. .	. .	68 7	66 6
1826	6,644,000	132,061	. .	. .	19,880	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	58 9	57 0
1827	6,734,000	122,886	. .	. .	18,250	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	56 9	55 0
1828	6,829,000	125,318	. .	. .	18,350	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	60 5	58 7
1829	6,933,000	129,705	. .	. .	. .	18,710	. .	. .	. .	. .	66 3	64 2
1830	7,026,000	124,777	. .	. .	. .	17,760	. .	. .	. .	. .	64 3	62 3
			FROM THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORTS.									
1838	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	21,400	. .	. .	. .	. .	64 7	62 8
1839	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	20,960	. .	. .	. .	. .	70 8	68 6
1840	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	22,050	. .	. .	. .	. .	66 4	66 4
1841	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	20,830	. .	. .	. .	. .	65 7	63 7
Average of 55 Years .			25,285	23,132	20,608	19,879	19,291	18,256	18,116	22,350		

Bradbury and Evans, Printers, Whitefriars.